

THE EVENING STAR.
WASHINGTON.
SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1901.
CROSBY & MOSES, Editors.
THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent Family Circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. It has a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

The Principle of Location.

Occasionally an architect discovers flaws in the perspectives of the streets and avenues of Washington, pointing out errors in the location of buildings and monuments leading to distortions of outline. Regret is always expressed in this connection that a more comprehensive plan has not been followed in the past in the location of these structures, with reference to the aspect of the capital as a whole. Even the beautiful Library building, praised with but few exceptions for its own merits, is thought by many experts to be too close to the Capitol and to be out of angle with the great thoroughfare which in theory cuts through its axis. The city is planned as to streets, parks and vistas with an ideal regard for perspective, and if characteristic features in these respects had been fully followed in the placing of the public structures there would today be no reason for regret or criticism. But unfortunately too often in the past the broad L'Enfant plan has been disregarded out of consideration for petty reasons of real estate selection, matters of price and the personal prejudices of officials temporarily in charge of such enterprises. The result is that the city contains many awkward lapses from the ideal of architectural arrangement which is one of the first principles of the making of a grand capital.

Happily the official mind is now awake to these blunders of the past and the determination is developing to prevent their repetition in the future. The park commission now at work is expected to present a plan for the location of future public structures so that they will be in harmonious relation to each other and to the established plan. It may be believed that one of the principles underlying the commission's plan will be that all future public buildings should be placed with regard for the axes of existing structures to prevent observations of outline and violations of the higher architectural precepts. Should this be the case the construction of the Department of Justice building upon the site now chosen would constitute a distinct violation which would later seriously offend the architectural taste of observers. This building, if erected as now planned, will clash with the Treasury building, diagonally opposite. The latter is regarded as one of the finest specimens of architectural art in Washington. Any public structure, placed in its immediate vicinity, should have a harmonious bearing upon its axis, which falls considerably to the east of the Department of Justice lot. There would be discord from any point of view with the two structures facing each other under these circumstances. If the entire southern half of the square opposite the Treasury were taken for the Department of Justice the case would be different, and the new building could be located with proper reference to the more conspicuous and important pile opposite. Hasty action now will cause later embarrassment if this principle is ignored.

A New Canal Treaty.

The information that the State Department is now sufficiently advised as to sentiment in the Senate on the subject of a new Nicaragua canal treaty to encourage the opening of negotiations with Great Britain to that end is as important as welcome. It was, however, within reasonable expectation. It has at no time seemed likely that a matter of such overshadowing consequence would be permitted to drop, or to drag along indefinitely, after the recent earnest, if ineffectual, effort to settle it. The whole world desires a settlement, and it is more to the interests of Great Britain and the United States to reach a settlement now than ever before. Why should not this question be disposed of by the two governments without relation to any other question that may be in controversy between them? The inquiry is suggested by the mention of the Alaskan boundary dispute. Why bring that in? What has that to do with a question which may safely be estimated as the most momentous now under discussion here? There is vexation in the Alaskan boundary matter, as both governments have discovered. But sufficient vexation to justify including it in negotiations respecting the digging and control of the Nicaragua canal? The clearest view of the Nicaragua canal question is to be obtained by excluding all other questions and giving it the importance to which it has a rightful claim. Great Britain regards herself as a trustee in the matter, acting for all the powers and deriving her rights and responsibility from the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. If that is allowed it stops her from trading on the Alaskan boundary question, or on any other question which concerns only herself and the United States. The other powers are not involved in those purely local matters, and Great Britain should not attempt to utilize them in her trader's fashion for her individual benefit. Everything would appear to promise success for this second attempt at a settlement by treaty. Great Britain now understands the importance of the Senate in the premises, and as the Senate's attitude may be indicated in any new convention that may be signed by Secretary Hay, why a second failure?

The North River Bridge.

New Yorkers do not seem to be happy unless they are in hot water over something. Now it is the bridge rush, now the police scandals, now the water supply. Sometimes all three topics, and others like them, are in full swing at the same time. Just at present, with all of them and many more agitating various sections of the metropolitan public, the entire community is convulsed by the disclosure of enterprise which is denounced as a "steal" of the most serious needs of the city has been a bridge connecting it with New Jersey. A great deal of humanity has daily flowed back and forth across the Hudson with accommodations barely removed from primitiveness. Fogs and ice have blocked the ferries and almost paralyzed the business of the two great cities facing each other. On the eastern side one bridge has stood alone to relieve the reproach of a vast community depending upon water communication. The North River bridge has been delayed from year to year, decade to decade, by engineering difficulties and by

political considerations. The engineering problems, however, have long since been solved. Elsewhere greater structures have been erected and the responsibility for the delay has been gradually shifted to certain corporations using political agencies which have sought to prevent the spanning of the Hudson. Just before the state legislature adjourned the other day a bill was passed in a hurry which opens the way to the construction of the North River bridge. In recognition of the financial difficulties in the way, the promoters of the bridge were subsidized by the grant of an enormously valuable elevated railroad privilege, which if utilized would stretch a great transportation structure around the west side of the city from the bridge to the Battery. The bill has been attacked on every side as being framed in the interests of a few capitalists, as a grab of precious franchises without adequate compensation to the city and as a violation of the charter, the state constitution and the federal statutes. The governor now has the bill before him and is in a veritable state of siege. Protests against the bill are being sent to him from the city. Delegations are being organized to wait upon him and to point out the inequities of the measure. But it may be assumed that the powerful friends of the bridge are equally active and that the bill will be warmly defended when the crisis comes. The entire country south of New York and that portion lying to the west which approaches the seaboard metropolis through New Jersey is concerned in this fight, for the construction of the North River bridge will greatly facilitate travel. Years ago there should have been some means of direct access to the city as a substitute for the slow, uncertain ferries. While New Yorkers are working off their excitement over the subsidy propositions whereby the bridge construction has been facilitated the hope of the traveling public outside the big city will be that out of the struggle will come some solution which will permit the construction of this long needed highway from shore to shore.

The Writing of History.

General Boynton, in his recent criticism of certain histories of the civil war which are used as text books in the schools, pointed out the necessity of a careful study of all obtainable reliable data bearing on the great drama, and showed that the neglect of such sources of information by authors had resulted in performances full of inaccuracies. His remarks were widely read and much applauded, and all the more so for the reason that he spoke both as a citizen and an ex-soldier who wanted the actual facts brought out, and as an author who knew the best processes of the profession. And now from another distinguished quarter comes evidence of the same view with regard to such matters. General Lew Wallace of Indiana adds to his claims to consideration as author, diplomat and statesman the claim of a soldier. He served with distinction through the civil war and commanded a brigade at the battle of Shiloh. He is engaged in preparing his autobiography, and has reached that period of his career. He esteems that battle as having been of great importance, and he desires to describe it and his part in it as faithfully as possible. And so it occurred to him that a consultation with some of the confederate leaders who were present would be of value; and remembering that Generals Buckner and Basil Duke, and others, lived in the neighboring state of Kentucky, and being personally acquainted with them, he wrote notifying them of an intended visit and asking their assistance. The story of the arrival of General Wallace in Louisville on this errand is interesting. He had scarcely made himself comfortable in his hotel when General Duke appeared, with all the papers and maps and other documents he possessed, and put them and himself entirely at General Wallace's service. The two former antagonists, now warm friends, then sat down together and for several hours went over the story of the battle of Shiloh, the one from the federal viewpoint and the other from the confederate, in all of the details of the command. Subsequently other confederate officers called, all anxious to contribute what they could to General Wallace's stock of information, and the day proved one of value to the visitor and of unalloyed good feeling for everybody present. The result of this, of course, is certain to be an unusually full and accurate account of that memorable engagement, when Grant for the moment seemed of the use of the eclipse, and when the confederate leader, Albert Sidney Johnston the man of whom they were expecting as great things as of Robert E. Lee. General Wallace is a writer of fine powers, and his method of collecting material as disclosed in this case warrants the hope of another brilliant work by him.

Porto Rican Conditions.

The Star prints today two articles upon the subject of industrial and economic conditions in Porto Rico which bear close comparative study. One of them, from the pen of a native of the island, is rather pessimistic in tone, representing that the people of the island are in a serious plight and are seeking to escape from their suffering by emigration. On the other hand, Mr. Charles M. Pepper, whom The Star's readers know as a careful, intelligent observer and analyst, takes an opposite view of the emigration movement, looking upon it as a remedy for ills which ante-date the American occupation. Mr. Pepper indicates how slow the process of regenerating and elevating the Porto Rican must be. They are expecting, perhaps, too much from the change in sovereignty. They need to be taught many things, first of all how to utilize the soil to the best advantage for their own support instead of relying upon artificial sources of food supply. The labor market is overcrowded, and in fact the island is too densely populated for the present development of its resources. Therefore, Mr. Pepper concludes, the exodus of some of the inhabitants to other spheres of activity should not be discouraged.

The Congressman's Present.

The congressman who presents the garden seeds, but he is powerless to accompany them with any guarantees from the weather bureau that the climatic conditions will give them a chance.

In connection with the price that was to stagger humanity.

It is worth noting that Oom Paul steadfastly refuses to mark down the goods.

The weather reports may not be always correct.

but they have the gentle optimism characteristic of the better grades of spring poetry.

There are hopes in Chicago that Mr. Ait-

gaid has decided to give up public performances of oratory and stick to teaching.

Senator McLaren is not content with re-

organizing a single party. He proposes to reorganize the politics of the entire south.

The British Ministry's Majority.

The sudden reduction of the British government's majority in the house of commons to 33 should not be unreservedly accepted as a sign of the disintegration of the ministerial party. The question upon which the vote was taken was an unimportant one. There was nothing before the house in any marked manner affecting the broad ministerial policy. Had the government been defeated on the vote it would not necessarily have followed that the ministry would tender its resignation in token of the acceptance of a reverse. There is doubtless some lukewarmness on the part of the more liberal ministerials, who have expected more definite progress in

South Africa and are discontented with the developments in China. But on the central principle of pursuing the Boer war to the end of making the two former republics part of the British colonial system there is apparently practically no division of sentiment on the part of the coalition supporting Lord Salisbury. At the same time it must be annoying to the ministerial managers to find decreasing majorities on the collateral issues of the session. The dispatches indicate that the party whip will immediately be cracked in a manner to ensure a more regular attendance upon the sessions and a more faithful support of the entire ministerial policy.

Prince Krapotkin talks of anarchy in a

very dignified and soothing strain. It is not Prince Krapotkin that society is afraid of so much as Emma Goldman and Herr Most.

Unless some public man announces pretty

soon that he will go duck shooting or mountain lion hunting, there will be reason to entertain fears of a very dull summer.

If Captain Carter had only gotten started

in Wall street instead of the army he might have built up a fortune without so much interference.

China is said to be in earnest about secur-

ing social and political reforms. It will not ask any advice from Richard Croker.

It has been some time since Li Hung

Chang has lost a yellow jacket or Prince Tuan his head.

W. J. Bryan is not booming himself for

the presidency in 1904. It is also noticeable that he is not booming anybody else.

SHOOTING STARS.

Longing for Companionship.
"Why do you insist on persecuting that literary man?" inquired the intimate friend. "Because," answered the czar, "I get lonely once in a while and want to feel that there is somebody else just as scared and uncomfortable as I am."

Thrilled Him.

"Don't you feel a thrill of exultation every time you see those symbolic letters U. S.?" asked the patriotic citizen, who had just returned from Europe. "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "And I like 'em best in the shape of a monogram. They look almost exactly like a dollar mark."

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "people

talks about bein' a bird in a gilded cage when de roof is dat dey is too indolent to flop der wings an' do a little flyin' when dey gits de chance."

Good Old Days.

Oh, for those good old days gone by—We'd take them back on any terms—When people ate just what they liked, Without the slightest fear of germs!

Proof Demanded.

"Are you de gemman dat said 'de boss muv' go'?" asked the colored man. "I am," answered the enthusiast on the subject of mechanics. "Well, suh, I jes' desahed to take de liberty o' sayin' dat I has de balkies' animal dat ever blocked a street, jes' aroun' de corner. I sho'ly would be much oblige ef you could come aroun' an' prove yoh words."

Publicity.

Mrs. Jones gave a party, a simple affair. Yet the stir which it made was surprising. For the hostess, you see, with great shrewdness and care, had arranged for the subject of publicity.

The Deceased Wife's Sister.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle Telegram. The prospect is that the rule of the United Presbyterian Church forbidding marriage with a deceased wife's sister will be repealed by the approaching general assembly of the church. Of all the Presbyterianes that have taken action on the overtone only five have voted to retain the law as it now stands. The Presbyteries which still think that a widower should not be permitted to marry another woman from the same family are those of Butler, Mercer, Chartiers, Steubenville and Boston.

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is greatly improved by having the Nails MANICURED. We have experts here. Manicure the nails as they should be manicured. Ladies, 25c.; Gentlemen, 50c.
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"S. & S.'s" CORN CURE never fails to remove both hard and soft corns. Quick and painless. Safe and reliable. Cheap, too. Only 15c. STEVENS' TOOTH POWDER thoroughly cleans the teeth. Only 25c. packets containing twice the usual quantity.

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Buy and Try a Box Tonight.

While you think of it, go buy and try a box of Cascarets Candy Cathartic, ideal laxative, tonight. You'll never regret it. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.

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Use a Blue Flame OIL STOVE. They are safe and reliable—make cooking a pleasure—don't heat the kitchen. \$8.00 Stoves for \$6.00. \$11.00 Stoves for \$8.50. Florence Oil Stoves, 75c. burner. Radiant Oil Stoves, 45c. burner.

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There are all kinds of shields on the market; some will protect, others will not. The FEDORA positively will. At all dealers. mh14-14, ad11, 309-7

Telescope CASES

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Apropos of May and June Weddings,
Displaying, as Shown in the Paris Shops Today,
High-Art Textiles
For Spring Wedding Gowns,
And Fashionable Fabrics Adaptable for
Reception, Church, Street, Promenade,
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Dainty, Light Wool Fabrics,

Give us again a very complete assortment. The exquisitely soft, clinging stuffs that express so delightfully the graceful lines and perfect curves of beauty which were unknown with the stiff and bulky fabrics of a few years ago.

The following are favorites:

All-wool Albatross,
In cream and the delicate shadings of blue, pink, gray, lavender, old rose and red; 38 and 45 inches wide.
50c. and 75c. the yard.

All-wool Nun's Veiling,
Fine quality; cream, tan, gray, French blue and red; 41 inches wide.
75c. the yard.

Silk and Wool Lansdowne.
This charming fabric is more popular than ever. A complete line of shades now displayed, consisting of cream, light blue, pink, lavender, light gray, light and medium shades of tan, old rose and navy; 40 inches wide.
\$1.25 the yard.

All-wool Camel's Hair Grenadine,
In all the new shadings of gray, tan, green and blue; 47 inches wide.
\$1.50 the yard.

Silk and Wool Eolienne,
A beautiful, sheer fabric; tan, gray, green and blue; 44 inches wide.
\$1.50 the yard.

All-wool French Crepon,
Just a slight crinkle; soft shadings of tan, gray, reds and French blue; 42 inches wide.
75c. the yard.

We Display a Choice Assortment of

Mohair Brilliantines and Silicians,

Manufactured in Bradford, England.

Beautiful fabrics direct from Bradford, the celebrated English manufacturing city on the Avon. Spun by looms of peculiar knack and skill. We are showing a most varied collection, including

Silicians in the New Heavy Weave,

Cream Silk-warp Mohair,

Cream Mohairs with Self Figures,

Hair-line Striped Mohairs.

Charming stuffs for waists, skirts and suits—nothing richer—hard-finished silky surfaces to which dust will not cling—too springy to wrinkle or crush—white, tan, gray, brown, navy, black and blue.

50c., 75c. and \$1.00 the Yard.

We Offer the Following Correct Fabrics

For Tailor-made Gowns

At Less Than Regular Prices.

Special Purchase; New Goods; Recently Received.

All-wool Homespun.

Two shades of gray and one shade of tan. 50 inches wide.
55c. the Yard. Regular Price, 75c.

All-wool Homespun Mixtures.

In two shades of gray, medium and Oxford. 50 inches wide.
75c. the Yard. Regular Price, \$1.00.

All-wool Camel's Hair Homespun.

In tan and gray—two of the fashionable shades. 50 inches wide.
\$1.00 the Yard. Regular Price, \$1.25.

Most excellent assortment of Golf Cloths for individual skirts and pedestrian suits. 54 inches wide. \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 the yard.

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Women of acknowledged good taste in dress recognize that simplicity in dress materials, but dainty elaboration in trimming, such as tiny ruffles, pleats, tucks, flounces and myriad stitches, create an impression of elegance and luxury.

The following are specially adaptable for such a dress:

Panne Crepe, Crepe Barege, Crepe Albatross, Creponette, Wool Crepe de Chine, Eolienne, Popinette, Camel's Hair Grenadine, Iron Barege, Etamine (rough and smooth), Frieze, Silk and Wool Crepon, Crepe Armure, Silk and Wool Tamise, All-wool Challis, All-wool Batisse.

Silk and Wool Panne Crepe,
A light, soft and high-finish crepe ground material; 46 inches wide.
\$3.00 and \$3.50 the yard.

Silk and Wool Eolienne,
A shimmering light-weight corded material; 43 inches wide.
\$2.00 the yard.

Silk and Wool Crepe Barege,
Very soft, like Crepe de Chine, only silk and wool; 45 inches wide.
\$2.25 the yard.

Crepe Albatross,
A soft, all-wool fabric with dull finish; 46 inches wide.
\$1.50 the yard.

Silk and Wool Popinette,
A corded effect, similar to poplin, but lighter in weight; 46 inches wide.
\$2.50 the yard.

Just Received a Number of Cases of

New Cotton Dress Goods,

Consisting of importations from Great Britain, France, Germany and Switzerland, and the products of the best American looms, affording a very choice collection of elegant cottons, embracing the proper sorts to meet the accepted Paris and London fashions.

And We Offer the Popular and Beautiful

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Ends May 1.
Still good picking for those who have not as yet provided themselves with a good bag for the coming traveling season. Big savings await purchasers who take advantage of this sale before May 1—the end.

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18-inch Full Grain Oxford Style Bag, leather lined; worth \$5.75, for **\$4.50**

16-inch Genuine Seal Oxford Bag, leather lined; worth \$11.25, for **\$9.00**

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It's the spring tonic par excellence to build up—strengthen—invigorate. Makes the blood pure and rich. Regulates the liver and kidneys.

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